

1925

Boston Rural District

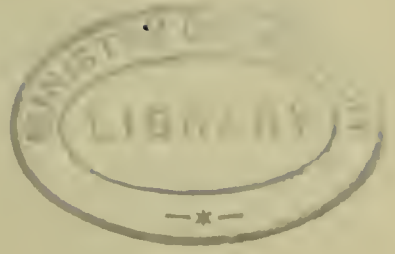
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

BOSTON:
Guardian Press, West Street.
1926.

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Boston Rural District Council.

Sanitary Committee.

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Clerk :

C. H. ADCOCK.

Medical Officer of Health :

DAWSON C. ROBERTSON, M.B., D.P.H. (Camb.).

Sanitary Inspector :

BERNARD V. BRODIE.

Boston Rural District Council.

Medical Officer's Report for 1925.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the following report. In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, this is a survey report of the last five years.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	.....	85,020
Population (1925)	.....	22,720
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	.....	5,145
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	.....	5,253
Rateable Value	.....	£63,207
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.....	£263

I am indebted to the Clerk and the Surveyor for the figures re rateable value and housing statistics.

Amount of outdoor Poor Law Relief £2563/5/9

Number of inmates of Poor Law Hospital
from the District 69

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.		
Births	Legitimate	443	235	208	Birth Rate	20.2
„	Illegitimate	26	11	15		
Deaths	.....	225	131	94	Death Rate	9.9

Number of women dying in consequence
of childbirth

From sepsis 1
Other causes Nil

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate 54 Illegitimate 192

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	1
„ Whooping Cough	.....	2
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	.....	Nil

The birth-rate is much the same as last year.

The death-rate is much lower. Cancer claims its usual number of victims.

The land near the sea consists of alluvial silt with a surface soil, the subsoil water flowing through silt towards the sea. The level of subsoil water rises and falls with the rivers and drains and is affected by the tide. Consequently considerable difficulty arises in digging wells, etc., the water very often being of a brackish nature.

Table X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certi- fied by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.35	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0

Causes of Death in Boston R.D., 1925.

Causes of Death.								M	F
All Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	94
1.—Enteric fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Small-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.—Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4.—Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.—Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
6.—Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
7.—Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
8.—Encephalitis lethargica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
9.—Meningococcal meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6
11.—Other tuberculous diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
12.—Cancer, malignant disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10
13.—Rheumatic fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
14.—Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
15.—Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10
16.—Heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
17.—Arterio-sclerosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
18.—Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8
19.—Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3
20.—Other respiratory diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
21.—Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.—Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23.—Appendicitis and typhlitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.—Cirrhosis of liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
25.—Acute and chronic nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
26.—Puerperal sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
27.—Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28.—Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
29.—Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
30.—Other deaths from violence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1
31.—Other defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	18
32.—Causes ill-defined or unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		3
Special Causes (included above)									
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polioencephalitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total							14	10
	{ Illegitimate							1	4
Total Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	223
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	208
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15
Population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,720	

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.

March, 1926.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

The hospital is situated on the outskirts of the town and consists of four wards with a total of 18 beds.

Adjoining is a small-pox block containing 12 beds. This block is too near the main hospital to be of any use for small-pox cases and I have found it very useful as an annexe when the main hospital was full.

In addition there is a separate part for Port Sanitary cases containing 14 beds. This was used as a small-pox hospital when a case of small-pox occurred in the beginning of the year. It is not at all suitable as such. There is no nurses' accommodation and the kitchen arrangements are insufficient. It would be advisable that it be rebuilt so as to meet the need for small-pox cases when any such cases may occur.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

I am glad to be able to state that a motor ambulance is now nearing completion and in a very short time will be functioning. In a widely scattered district, such as yours is, the need for a motor ambulance has been very pressing. Hours have been spent in bringing in cases in the horse-drawn vehicle and patients' lives endangered.

The caretaker will drive the ambulance and a nurse will go out to bring in all cases.

Non-infectious cases are dealt with by the ambulance of the St. John's Ambulance.

MATERNITY CENTRES.

An arrangement has been made whereby mother and babies from your area attend the Boston Urban Welfare Centre. They attend on Wednesdays from 2 to 4 p.m., that day being chosen owing to the better 'bus facilities on market-day.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS :—

Medical Officer of Health—D. C. Robertson, M.B., D.P.H.
(part time).

Sanitary Inspector—Bernard B. Brodie.

Matron of Fever Hospital—Mrs. Maples.

Professional nursing in the home is carried out by the District Nurses.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

	Date provisions came operative.
Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 (pt. 3)	30/8/1924
New Streets and Buildings, Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 157)	20/12/1924
New Streets and Buildings, Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 (Sec. 23)	20/12/1924
Bye Laws regulating Slaughterhouses	4/10/1925
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	29/12/1926

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Parishes :—Skirbeck and Skirbeck Quarter, Offensive Trades	11/9/1896
Parishes :—Skirbeck and Shirbeck Quarter, Scavenging and Cleansing	22/1/1897
Parishes :—Skirbeck and Skirbeck Quarter, Street Watering	6/10/1900

Bye Laws for the Prevention of nuisances will be in operation next year (1926).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The districts of Skirbeck and Skirbeck Quarter are almost wholly supplied by the Boston Waterworks Company. This supply is, on the whole, of a wholesome nature. Complaints have arisen as to lack of water in the middle of the day owing to lack of pressure. The condition is to be remedied by the introduction of mechanical means to raise the pressure when most water is being used.

Samples have been sent for analysis and the only disquieting feature was the pressure of *b. coli*.

Other parishes are supplied by rainwater and wells, mostly of the shallow variety. The majority of parishioners depend on rainwater for their supply. This water is filtered or boiled, but filtering I do not recommend, as the filters are more often than otherwise a means of introducing organisms into the water.

The cisterns are, in a number of cases, not cleaned out as frequently as they might be, and, in some cases, it has been found they have not been cleaned for ten years.

In some dwellings no supply of water has been found and proper cisterns have been installed.

All new houses built are now fitted out with rainwater cisterns having a capacity of 1,500 gallons.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Public sewers are provided in Skirbeck, Skirbeck Quarter, Kirton and Swineshead.

In Skirbeck the main sewer discharges the sewage in its crude state, partly into the Maud Foster Drain and partly into a dyke where the sewage gets mixed with rainwater and eventually discharges into the drain.

Many houses have cesspools and dry wells for the reception of the overflow. The cesspools are cleaned out periodically and the wells drain into the soil.

The Maud Foster Drain receives sewage from both the Rural and Urban areas. This Drain is flushed out periodically but, nevertheless, in the summer months there are many complaints, from those living near, of the stench arising from it. The question of the purification of the Drain has been discussed by the Council from time to time. A meeting was held, attended by delegates from both Councils interested, and the engineer of the Witham Commissioners. It was suggested that the drain from Hospital Bridge down to the Witham should be made tidal by the introduction of sluice gates at Hospital Bridge. Owing to the deposition of silt, carried in by the tide, it was found that the cost of cleaning out the Drain incurred too much expense and the project was abandoned.

The Witham Commissioners have promised to flush out the Drain as often as they possibly can, but the supply of water is least when it is most required.

The only certain way of obviating the nuisance is to prevent sewage entering the Drain. This can only be done by the installation of a sewage scheme either by each Council separately or as a joint scheme. This, at the present moment, is rather difficult to carry out owing to the heavy expenditure. I hope, however, that such a scheme will materialise in the future.

The sewers in the three other parishes mentioned discharge into cesspits which are periodically cleaned out.

In the truly rural areas vaults and privy middens are the chief means of sewage disposal.

In the parish of Skirbeck difficulty arises owing to the shallow nature of the sewers. Water closets are installed and complaints arise from solid matter being blocked in the drains owing to the lack of fall in the sewers. If a forward policy as to water closet installation is to be adopted some action will have to be taken as to improving the sewers.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the great majority of houses vaults and privy middens are in use. Pail closets are very little in use.

It is remarkable that many owners of property and tenants within the district have a decided leaning towards the old-fashioned privy vault. It is usually built within 15ft. of the dwelling house and has a capacity to last 12 months. In many cases the tenants are very reluctant to empty vaults unless they are full.

The building bye laws which came into force in 1924 prohibit the building of such vaults.

Houses with water closets usually drain into cesspools.

SCAVENGING.

In outlying districts there is no system of scavenging.

In Skirbeck the work is undertaken by the Authority, and refuse collected once in three weeks. No proper means are provided for the satisfactory disposal of the material so collected. Dumping places are difficult to find and complaints are very soon received when a dumping place has been started.

From a health point of view the collecting of refuse once in three weeks is unsatisfactory. It should be collected once a week, particularly as Skirbeck is more urban than rural in character. If a proper method of scavenging were adopted I have little doubt that owners and tenants would welcome the pail closet system and would of their own free will abolish privy vaults.

In Skirbeck Quarter the work of scavenging is undertaken by contract and refuse is collected fortnightly. The same conditions exist as in Skirbeck. In my opinion it would be better that the scavenging of both parishes be carried out by the Council and the staff sufficient to ensure a weekly collection of refuse.

The real solution is the provision of a refuse destructor or crusher. Dumping would be entirely done away with. A destructor for the combined Rural and Urban Districts would work successfully and expense would be saved. No nuisance would arise if the carts were properly covered. I recommend the Council to seriously consider the problem of refuse disposal.

The populated parts of Kirton and Swineshead, in my opinion, should be provided with a scavenging scheme, and I should be glad if your Council will give this matter their due consideration.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The question of milk analysis, etc., is under the supervision of the County Authorities. Personally I should prefer that the question of food analysis be under the control of Public Health Authorities and samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector.

MEAT.

Meat inspection has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

The number of private slaughterhouses is as follows :—

	In 1920.	Jan., 1925.	Dec., 1925.
Registered	Unknown	23	23
Licensed	Nil	Nil	Nil

250 inspections of slaughterhouses were made during the year for the purpose of meat inspection.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Much has been done by your Council during the last year or two to ameliorate the need for houses and I should like to congratulate you on your good results.

The number of houses erected by the Local Authority to date is 180, which, although not sufficient to meet the shortage, is a big step in the right direction. The figure is made up as follows :—

Houses erected in 1913 and 1914	44
Houses erected or nearing completion from 1914	136

There is still a shortage of houses particularly to replace those in a bad state of repair and not likely to be brought up to modern requirements.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The standard of houses in the area, taken as a whole, is not all that can be desired. Many of the houses are of low-pitched structure with damp walls and insufficient bedroom accommodation. In many the drainage is bad and in some houses there is no drainage at all. The main defects found were, damp walls, defective floors, windows, and fireplaces, and defective yards.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector is as follows :—

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total	78
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	42
(ii) By other Bodies or persons	29

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection :

1.—Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defect under the Housing Acts or Public Health Acts	238
2.—Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	118
3.—Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in a all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	205

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	153
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Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.....	Nil
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	1
(2) Number of houses in which Closing Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the period under review the main point was the large number of cases of scarlet fever in 1924-25. The large majority were of a very mild type and this, no doubt, was the cause of the disease being propagated. Many cases were not diagnosed until the later stage of the disease and consequently infection was spread.

The number of cases of diphtheria was small. Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied in such cases as may require it.

Return cases have been very few in number and only one or two occurred during the scarlet fever epidemic.

There have been several cases of encephalitis lethargica, four cases occurring during 1925.

Bacteriological specimens are sent to the Clinical Research and every encouragement given to medical practitioners to avail themselves of these facilities.

I have not yet used the Schick and Dick Test in diphtheria and scarlet fever.

I have not performed any vaccinations under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. Vaccinations performed by a local medical practitioner, when a case of small-pox occurred, were paid for by your Council.

One case of small-pox occurred in 1925. This was the case of a young girl visiting the town from Gainsborough, where small-pox was prevalent. Every precaution was taken and contacts vaccinated. Fortunately no further cases occurred.

During 1925 there have been many cases of measles and whooping cough in the area and several schools had have perforce to be closed. I have had full information given me as to these two non-notifiable diseases through the courtesy of the County Medical Officer of Health and the teachers of the schools.

Disinfection of infected houses has been capably carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and in several cases articles disinfected by the steam disinfector at the Fever Hospital.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the
year.**

Disease				Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Total Deaths
Small pox	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Nil
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	37	15	Nil
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1
Enteric Fever	.....	.....	.....	1	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Fever	.....	.....	.....	2	Nil	1
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	7	Nil	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	.....	.....	4	Nil	4
Chicken pox	.....	.....	.....	27	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Infectious Diseases under age groups :—

				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Under 1 year	.....			Nil	1
1 „	.....			Nil	
2 „	.....			1	
3 „	.....			1	1
4 „	.....			3	
5 „	.....			4	
10 „	.....			14	1
15 „	.....			12	3
20 „	.....			1	
35 „	.....			1	
45 „	.....			Nil	1
65 „	.....			Nil	
				37	7

Figures are not available for the infectious cases notified in preceding years, but the following table shows the number of infectious cases removed to the Isolation Hospital during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 :—

Parish.	Total Number of Cases removed to Hospital in				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Algarkirk	—	—	—	—	2
Benington	—	2	1	—	—
Bicker	—	1	—	—	—
Butterwick	—	4	—	—	—
Fishtoft	1	—	—	—	5
Frampton	—	—	—	—	2
Freiston	—	2	1	—	1
Hubbert's Bridge	—	—	—	—	1
Kirton	—	—	1	1	1
Leake	—	2	—	—	—
Skirbeck	3	8	11	11	20
Skirbeck Quarter	1	4	5	—	2
Sutterton	1	—	—	1	2
Swineshead	—	—	—	2	—
Wigtoft	—	2	—	—	—
Wrangle	—	—	—	1	5
Wyberton	—	1	—	6	—
Total	6	26	19	22	41

Tuberculosis.

New cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0							1	
1								
5			1	1				
10	2	5		1				
15	1	1	2	1		1		
20	1	2		1		1		
25		5						
35	3	1			5	3		
45	1	1		1	1		1	1
55		1		1		1		
65 and upwards							1	1
	8	16	3	6	6	6	3	2

Infectious Disease, 1925.

Parish	Infectious cases notified.				Total Notified	Cases removed to Hospital.			Total removed
	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Small Pox		Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Small pox	
Algarkirk	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Brothertoft	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Frampton	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Kirton	7	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	3
Old Leake	6	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	4
Skirbeck	12	—	1	1	14	5	—	1	6
Skirbeck Quarter	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Swineshead	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	1
Wigtoft	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Wrangle	9	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	1
Totals	37	7	1	1	46	15	3	1	19

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year 1925 the former arrangement with the Boston Urban District has lapsed. An agreement has now been made between the Holland County Council and the Boston Urban District Council whereby the County Council can send mothers and babies from all over the Rural District area. The County Medical Officer of Health has lent me the services of a Health Visitor who attends one session weekly.

The Medical Officer of Health attends both sessions of the Welfare Centre and all babies are seen by him once every four weeks and oftener if required.

Dried milk is supplied at cost price and it has proved a great boon to many homes where the families are large and money not too plentiful. The arrangement is working very smoothly and the attendance of new babies from the area has increased from 25 to 71.

Practically all parishes are represented in the attendances and even neighbouring parishes in the Sibsey Rural District.

The following is the yearly report on the working of the Centre for the year :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

REPORT FOR 1925.

Number of attendances—

Boston	1634
Rural	661
Total	<hr/> 2295

Babies seen by the doctor, four weekly or otherwise—

Boston	427
Rural	243
Total	<hr/> 670

New babies or small children—

Boston	186
Rural	71
Total	<hr/> 257

Free milk supplied to mothers—

Boston	96
Rural	9
Total	105

Free dried milk supplied to babies—

Boston	30
Rural	19
Total	49

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1925.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Inspections under Housing Act	118
General House Inspection.....	120
Complaints received	43
Re-inspections	243
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' shops	38
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	53
Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies	93
Other Inspections	43
Total	751

Nuisances.

Number of Notices served during the year.

	Notices served.	Nuisances affected.	Notices complied with.	Outstanding at end of year.
Informal	196	326	178	18
Statutory	6	9	6	Nil

DETAILS OF NUISANCES AFFECTED.

Defective drains remedied	5
Drains trapped	1
Damp and dilapidated houses repaired	63
Yards repaired	11
Keeping animals to be a nuisance	7

Defective privies repaired	47
Privies cleaned	26
Cesspits cleaned	5
Stoppage of drains	14
Overcrowding	5
Dirty Houses cleaned	15
Rainwater cisterns repaired	8
Accumulation of manure and rubbish removed	9
Windows repaired	48
Fireplaces repaired	22
Floors repaired	8
Defective joint connecting W.C. pan to drain	7
Gentlemen's lavatory at Public Houses repaired.....	2
W.C. provided and privy abolished	5
Other nuisances	18
Total	326

TENTS, VANS AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS :—

Inspections	19
Nuisances found to exist	4
Nuisances abated	3
Van left district after notice was served	1

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :—

Number on Register	87
Number of Inspections	93
Contraventions of Regulations	39

DRAINAGE :—

Water closets in district directly connected to sewer	Approx. 3%
Water closets discharging into cesspits.....	Approx. 2%
Pail closets	Approx. 2%
Privy Middens or ash-closets	Approx. 10%
Privy vaults.....	Approx. 83%

SCAVENGING.

Scavenging is undertaken at Skirbeck by the Local Authority, and at Skirbeck Quarter by contract.

NEW SEWERS CONSTRUCTED DURING 1925 :—

Queen's Road, Skirbeck	77 feet
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WATER CERTIFICATES GRANTED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878 :—

Number of water certificates granted during 1925	66
Number of houses affected	85

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	Unknown	23	23
Licensed	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	23	23

The following is detailed the meat condemned as being unfit for human consumption :—

Carcase of beef.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Carcase of pigs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Livers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pork .....	.....	.....	.....	approx. stones	45
Beef .....	.....	.....	.....	„ „	35
Sheep .....	.....	.....	.....	„ „	2

DISINFECTION.

During 1925 disinfection of the premises were undertaken at the following :—

Premises disinfected after notifiable disease.....	.....	.....	39
Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	12
Dirty Houses, etc. ....	.....	.....	6
Schools .....	.....	.....	2
Total .....	.....	.....	59

3.—HOME WORK.

Home work is carried on at premises in fair condition. It was found necessary during the year to serve 8 informal notices, affecting 15 houses, which were complied with, with the exception of 2 houses, and a statutory notice was necessary to obtain the desired result.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—

Smiths .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Wheelwrights .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Carpenters and Joiners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Tailors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dressmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Boot and Shoe repairers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Bakehouses	26
Saddlers	2
Ropemaking	1
Gas Works	2
Motor repairers	4
Pea Picking	2
Other Trades	21
Total	129

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	26
Number of Inspections	26
Contraventions of Regulations	8

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108.)
Tuberculosis.

Nature of Work. (1)	Instances. (2)	Notices served. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.			
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, &c.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking	15	10	Nil
Feather sorting			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stocking, &c.			
Textile weaving			
Total	15	10	Nil

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the* Rural District of Boston on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	3	Nil	Nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	28	5	Nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' re- mises)	22	3	Nil
Total	53	8	Nil

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	3	3	Nil	Nil
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective..... not separate for sexes.....				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	10	10	Nil	Nil

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

DAWSON C. ROBERTSON,
M.B., D.P.H. (Cantab.)

BERNARD V. BRODIE,
Sanitary Inspector.

